

# WILL NOT ALLOW TROOPS TO PASS

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO SIGN  
ORDER GIVING PERMISSION  
TO THE MILITIA.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark  
the Progress of South Carolina People,  
Gathered Around the State  
Capitol.

### Columbia.

The governor of South Carolina refused to sign an order granting permission for such troops of the National Guard of Georgia to enter South Carolina, going to or returning from the camp at Augusta, as may obtain the benefit of a more direct route thereby. The order was submitted to the governor by W. W. Moore, adjutant general, along with other orders. The governor returned all of them, saying he would sign no further orders until the military matters had been straightened out between this state and the war department, Gen. Moore says.

"It is a matter of courtesy, simply," said Gen. Moore. "I am aware that there is a law that does not permit armed troops from another state to enter without permission. In the general run of things I do not think it is necessary for them to have permission."

J. Van Holt Nash, adjutant general of Georgia, wrote Gen. Moore on June 30 as a mere matter of form, requesting permission for troops of the National Guard to enter South Carolina on their way to and from Augusta.

Gen. Moore was one the campaign at the time the communication was received at his office. On returning he presented order No. 47, along with other orders, to the governor for his signature. In his reply to Gen. Nash on July 6, Gen. Moore said:

"The order was returned to this department by the governor with the statement that he would sign no further orders until the military situation in this state was cleared up with the war department."

"I regret exceedingly that the governor has taken such a position and that this courtesy can not be formally granted you."

Differences existing between Gov. Bleas of South Carolina and the war department are responsible for the governor's refusal to allow the state troops of Georgia to pass through South Carolina to the proposed joint encampment in Augusta, Ga., next month. Adj. Gen. Nash of the Georgia National Guard made public a letter from Adj. Gen. Moore of the South Carolina National Guard, which said that the ban would not be removed until the issues between Gov. Bleas and Secretary of War Garrison had been settled.

### Dispensary Sales For Month of July.

Dispensary sales during the month of June, according to figures compiled by Mose H. Mobley, state dispensary auditor, amounted to \$276,043.17 in 14 counties. The total operating expenses amounted to but \$18,096.75. Richard county led, with sales amounting to \$62,112.43. The other counties with their sales are as follows: Charleston, \$55,855.10; Florence, \$41,193.19; Orangeburg, \$22,164.67; Barnwell, \$17,855.26; Aiken, \$12,759.9; Georgetown, \$12,524.1; Union, \$11,521.75; Beaufort, \$10,963.25; Lexington, \$10,902.05; Bamberg, \$7,167.72; Dorchester, \$5,606.75; Calhoun, \$3,879.80; and Jasper, \$1,538.20.

### Increase Salary of Postmasters.

Washington.—Official reclassification of presidential postoffices in South Carolina, notice of which was made public recently shows that 19 offices in the state have shown an increase in receipts sufficiently large to warrant an increase in the salary of the postmaster. The report shows that Columbia will be advanced from \$3,400 to \$3,500; Florence from \$2,500 to \$2,600; Gaffney from \$2,200 to \$2,300; and Spartanburg from \$3,100 to \$3,200.

### Health Officer For Florence.

C. C. Craft of Columbia, who was graduated from the Citadel in Charleston in 1902 and received his degree of doctor of medicine from George Washington university in 1909, has been chosen whole time city health officer of Florence and has already assumed his duties. Dr. Craft has had hospital experience, was surgeon and magnetic observer on the yacht Carnegie during its long trip and has lately been a practicing physician. The election of Dr. Craft followed close on the recommendation.

### Hayne Favors Rat Proof Docks.

James A. Hayne, M. D., state health officer, has received a telegram from I. L. McGlasson, quarantine officer at Galveston, Texas, asking his opinion in a proposed plan to form a health alliance with Pan-American countries for the purpose of having rat-proof docks and uniform methods of fumigation. Dr. Hayne replied that he thought the plan an excellent one and assured co-operation from South Carolina in any such movement. He also suggested that a conference be held in the near future.

### Carolina Cotton Is Good.

Washington.—Tests by the department of agriculture have demonstrated that long staple cotton of a spinning quality equal to the standard Mississippi delta grade may be produced by scientific methods on the Carolina uplands. The department, announcing this conclusion recently, declared the general impression that the uplands were unsuited for production of long staple types was due to "lack of understanding of the proper methods to be used with the seed and at the gin."

# Banker's and Help Says B. H. Rawls.

"The boll weevil has about 250 miles to travel before it reaches the South Carolina border and at its average rate of migration this will require about five years," said B. H. Rawls, chief of the dairy division, bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, in an address on the boll weevil delivered before the South Carolina Bankers' association recently in Charleston. On this premise Mr. Rawls developed plans for the people of the state by which they can better cope with the situation when the boll weevil appears and reduces the cotton crop about 50 per cent. He told of the ravages in other states and drew a parallel of similar conditions for this state. His remedy is that the farmers learn to grow other crops or to raise live stock, and that the bankers co-operate with them by lending them money to build up these new ventures.

Mr. Rawls traced the gradual advance of the boll weevil from the time that it first appeared in the Brazos river region of Texas, and showed by statistics the devastation that this little animal has done. In Louisiana, for instance, in 1904, the cotton crop was over 1,000,000 bales but after the boll weevil had fully entered the state the crop decreased to less than 250,000 bales, and since then it has not exceeded 400,000 bales per annum. But worse are the figures for ten counties in the southern part of Mississippi. In 1906 they produced an aggregate of 262,486 bales, which was reduced in 1912 to 38,133 bales.

Speaking of the change in financial conditions due to this astounding decrease in cotton production, Mr. Rawls said:

"Since cotton has become unprofitable, why do the farmers not raise live stock? The answer is, they do not know how to conduct a live stock business and they have no money to get into it. The bankers are unwilling to lend money for live stock production, because they know that the farmers are without experience in this business and therefore loans for that purpose would be unsafe."

"You," he continued, "the bankers of South Carolina, have in your control the most powerful single factor for dealing with this most perplexing problem. It is the \$37,000,000 that you lend annually to the farmers of your state for cotton production. You can require as a condition of these loans that a small amount of them, say 10 per cent, be devoted to the production of money crops other than cotton. You can increase their loans slightly with the stipulation that the increase and 10 per cent of the loan desired be used for something other than cotton."

### Secretary Issues New Charters.

Carolina Grocery company of Georgetown has been chartered by the secretary of state, with a capital of \$20,000 to do a general wholesale and produce business. The officers are: James P. Scurry, president; R. W. McAdams, vice president, and J. M. Layton, secretary and treasurer.

Oliver Brothers, Inc., of Cades has been chartered with a capital of \$12,000 to do farming, mercantile and real estate business. The officers are: D. H. Oliver, president and E. S. Oliver, secretary and treasurer.

Edgewood Development company of Columbia has been commissioned with a capital of \$2,000. The petitioners are: R. B. Wailes, E. L. Allison and W. H. Sims, all of Columbia.

Palmetto corporation of Orangeburg has been commissioned by the secretary of state, with a capital of \$4,000, to conduct a manufacturing business, to deal in real estate and personal property, and to act as a general contractor. The petitioners are William C. Wolfe and Joseph A. Berry of Orangeburg.

The True Record Check Book company of Columbia has been commissioned by the secretary of state, with a capital of \$10,000. The petitioners are: H. B. Ayres, Alan Johnstone, Jr., W. C. McLean and C. F. Appleton. The company will manufacture check books and do a general commercial stationery business.

### South Carolina's Part of Tax.

Washington.—Receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax law for the fiscal year ended June 30, made public recently by Commissioner Osborn, show that \$120,128.32 was collected in South Carolina for corporation excise and tax and \$25,816.08 from individual incomes.

### May Arrange For Payments.

Miss Edith Parrott, state demonstrator of tomato clubs, spent one day in Camden with the Kershaw county demonstrator, Miss Annie Lee Selzer. On account of a flaw in the legislative act for the payment of the Kershaw county demonstrator there has been no payments made to Miss Selzer and unless the matter is arranged satisfactorily it is probable that the work will have to be abandoned. Six public spirited men may arrange the payments in case the money can not be gotten from the county.

### Unnecessary Pensions Paid.

Charges made at the recent annual reunion in Anderson of the South Carolina division, United Confederate veterans, that persons are drawing pensions from the state as Confederate veterans who are not entitled to such relief, were brought to the notice of Camp Hampton, U. C. V., recently by W. A. Clark, when he made a report in his capacity as delegate from the camp to the Anderson reunion. The camp at the same meeting arranged to hold its annual barbecue July 21, at Ridgewood.

### Red Spider Makes Appearance.

"The red spider season is at hand," said Government Agent E. A. McGreggor at Batesburg recently. "Complaints have begun to come in to the Batesburg office of the federal bureau of entomology. H. W. Malloy of Columbia, who farms extensively in Scotland county, North Carolina, complains that 30 or 40 acres of cotton is infested badly with the red spider and the bureau is at present conducting a demonstration on his farm at Laurinburg."

# PARTY IS PLEDGED TO ANNEX NATION

SEÑOR QUERIDO MOHENO, A  
PROMINENT MEXICAN IN-  
DICTS PROGRESSIVES.

## SAYS INVASION IS A CRIME

En Route to United States, He Criticizes President Wilson's Policy and Shakes Fist at Flag.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Querido Moheno, former Mexican Minister of Commerce and Labor, before departing on board the Espagne, virulently criticised the policy of the United States towards Mexico. As he sat in the forward saloon of the French liner, Señor Moheno looked through a porthole toward the American flag flying in Vera Cruz and shook his fist in rage.

He insisted that he was in a position to produce proofs that there existed a "secret platform" of the Progressive party in the United States, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was cognizant and in which he concurred, looking to the disruption of Mexico and the acquisition ultimately by the United States of all the territory between the Rio Grande and Panama.

He said that Francisco Escucisco, who was Minister of Foreign Relations in Carranza's Cabinet, has letters which to him are conclusive evidence of his allegations, and declared he hoped to be able to produce these letters at the proper time.

"And not only were the leaders of the Progressive party pledged to this policy," he added, "but politicians of both the Republican and Democratic parties had promised their secret support. That President Wilson himself had subscribed to this iniquitous correspondence as evidenced by his attitude toward Mexico. Not a single American in all the hundred million population of the United States can give satisfactory answer as to why those troops are on shore in Vera Cruz."

"To show President Wilson's crime against Mexico—the greatest in the history of modern nations," is the announced object of Señor Moheno's trip to the United States by way of Cuba. He arrived here on the Espagne from Puerto Mexico and said he would not go ashore.

### SECRETARY NAMES BATTLESHIP

The Mississippi and Idaho Will Be New Dreadnaughts.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced that the latest four new dreadnaughts, beginning with No. 39, would be named Arizona, California, Mississippi and Idaho. The last two were so named in order that the states of Mississippi and Idaho might not lose their ships because of the recent sale of two battleships to Greece.

"It isn't every day," said Secretary Daniels as he announced the names of the new vessels, "that a Secretary of the Navy has the privilege of naming a quartet of battleships. With the newly named battleships, every state in the Union now has a battleship named for it except Maryland, Montana, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, North Carolina, New Mexico and Tennessee. In the future the armored cruiser California will be known as the San Diego."

### \$200,000 For Salem Sufferers.

Washington.—Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Salem, Mass., fire. The house in spite of vigorous opposition Appropriation Committee, accepted led by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the by a vote of 161 to 66 a Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill to provide the money.

### Acquire More Reserves.

Washington.—Purchase by the government of 13,575 acres of forest lands in North Carolina was approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The acquisition embraces twelve tracts, eleven of them in Buncombe, Yancy and McDowell counties, with a total area of 12,400 acres, and the other with an area of 1,175 acres in Macon county. All of the tracts adjoin Federal reservations previously acquired and most of them are wooded with poplar, oak, chestnut and other timber.

### Age Retired Him.

Washington.—One of the very few men who rose to the highest rank in the Navy from his position as an enlisted man—Rear Admiral William H. H. Southland—was placed upon the retired list by reason of having reached the statutory age of 62 years. He was born in New York and appointed as a naval apprentice in 1868 and because of peculiar aptitude and excellent service was transferred to the Naval Academy from which he graduated with honors. He was Roosevelt's naval aide at one time.

### Winters' Case Dismissed.

Newcastle, Ind.—The case against Dr. W. A. Winters and his wife, Mrs. Byrd Winters, who were charged with conspiracy in connection with the disappearance of the doctor's nine-year-old daughter, Catherine Winters, was dismissed here by the prosecuting attorney on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against the defendants. William P. Cooper, who also was charged with the conspiracy, was set free. Affidavits were filed against the three defendants May 30, 1914.

# GEN. ERASMUS M. WEAVER



Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver is now in command of the United States coast artillery. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1854 and was graduated from the United States military academy in 1872.

# SENATE CONFIRMS 3 BOARD MEMBERS

MR. WARBURG MAY ASK PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW HIS NAME.

## MR. JONES IS QUESTIONED

He Goes Before the Investigating Committee and Tells About Relations to Harvester Company.

Washington.—The nominations by President Wilson of three of the five members of the Federal Reserve Board—Charles S. Hamlin, W. P. G. Harding, and A. C. Miller—were confirmed by the senate.

The nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Thomas D. Jones of Chicago have not been acted upon by the Banking and Currency Committee and probably will not be for a few days. It was stated that Mr. Warburg would ask the President to withdraw his nomination, but Acting Chairman Hitchcock of the Banking Committee telegraphed an invitation for him to appear and submit to the committee's questions. It was suggested, however, that Mr. Warburg probably would decline the invitation and that this would be followed by an announcement from the White House that the nomination had been withdrawn.

Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Miller and Mr. Harding take the oath of office within a few days and the work of setting in motion the new Federal banking system can begin at once. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are ex-officio members of the board, which consists of seven members. The five will constitute a quorum to do practically all preliminary business.

Mr. Jones was before the committee for nearly four hours to tell about his relations with the International Harvester Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company, both so-called trusts. He was questioned at length by the members. No proposal was made to vote on a report to the Senate on his nomination, but it is regarded as probable that if approval is given it will be by a close vote.

### WILL BE 200 CADETSHIPS.

To Be Filled at Naval Academy in 1915.

Washington.—Upwards of 200 cadetships at the West Point Military Academy are to be filled in 1915. In response to numerous inquiries on the subject from all over the country, the War Department announced the list of cadetships for which cadets are to be appointed to the academy on the nomination of senators and representatives in Congress. Entrance examinations are to begin in March.

### President Secures Release.

Trenton, N. J.—Through the personal efforts of President Wilson, a woman who was employed in his Princeton home as a domestic 10 years ago will be released from the Mercer County jail to which she was committed on a charge of habitual drunkenness. The woman's name is being withheld at the request of the President, who desires to give her a new start in life. Her predicament was found by a former Princeton school teacher, Miss Katherine Welsh, who wrote to the President.

### Successful Flight of America.

Hammondsport, N. Y.—With a load of nearly 1,500 pounds, Glenn Curtiss rose from the water in the America the Rodman Wanamaker's trans-Atlantic flying boat, in 60 seconds after leaving the dock. Planning on the surface for another 100 yards he was free and clear in the air one minute and fifteen seconds after the start. This is the fastest rising from the water the America has done. Lieutenant John C. Porte started out with a similar load but contented himself with planning about the surface.

### May Be Prosecutions.

El Paso, Tex.—Other prosecutions may follow the one already begun at Washington with the issuance of a warrant charging Santiago Winfield with embezzlement in connection with the fight between Carranza and Villa agents for the possession of a great consignment of Constitutional paper currency. This was declared by persons here, who also asserted several Mexicans prominent in public affairs had assisted in conveying a small amount of the money to Juarez last week.

# WHEAT WILL BEAT ALL PAST RECORDS

FORECAST OF PRODUCTION IS  
FOR 30,000,000 BUSHELS IN  
UNITED STATES.

## LESS TOBACCO IS RAISED

Growers Two Hundred Million Pounds Short.—Corn Prediction Shows Small Increase.

Washington.—The first idea of the size this year of the country's greatest farm crop, was given when the Department of Agriculture issued its report showing the acreage, condition and estimate of the number of bushels of corn which condition reports indicate will be produced. More definite figures as to the size of the great wheat crop, the largest ever grown, also were given, as well as the first idea of the size of the potato, tobacco and rice crops.

Details of the acreage, condition on July 1, indicated acre yield and total production, interpreted from condition report, of the various crops, follow:

All wheat: Area planted, 53,377,000 acres, compared with 50,184,000 acres last year. Condition, 92.4 per cent of normal compared with 93.7 per cent on June 1. 78.6 per cent on July 1 last year and 81.7 per cent, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield, 17.4 bushels last year and 14.7 bushels, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 900,000,000 bushels, compared with 900,000,000 bushels, the June forecast, 763,380,000 bushels last year, and 686,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at about 23,236,000 bushels, compared with 35,515,000 bushels on July 1, 1913; and 23,876,000 bushels on July 1, 1912.

Corn: Area planted, 105,067,000 acres; compared with 105,820,000 acres last year. Condition, 58.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 86.9 per cent on July 1 last year and 84.7 per cent, the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 27.3 bushels per acre, compared with 28.1 bushels last year and 25.9 bushels the average for the past five years. Estimated total production 2,868,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,446,988,000 bushels last year, and 2,450,000,000 bushels, the average for the past five years.

Tobacco: Area planted, 1,151,000 acres, compared with 1,216,000 acres last year. Condition, 66 per cent of a normal, compared with 82.8 per cent last year and 84.6 per cent the 10-year average on July 1. Indicated yield 636.3 pounds last year and 815.1 pounds, the average for the past five years. Estimated total production, 733,000,000 pounds, compared with 954,000,000 pounds last year, and 996,000,000 pounds the average for the past five years.

### CHICAGOANS OFFER ADVICE.

Business Men Visit and Confer With Wilson on Policy.

Washington.—Representatives of "big business" talked at length with President Wilson at the White House about the Administration's anti-trust program. Ten leading members of the Chicago Association of Commerce gave Mr. Wilson their ideas of proper trade commission and railroad securities bills, and as a result the bills passed by the House and pending in the Senate may be modified. Both the President and the business men gave out statements referring to the cordiality of the meeting.

### Daniels Receives Check.

Washington.—The sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho for use in the Greek navy, was consummated by the delivery to Secretary Daniels of a check for \$12,535,275.96. The check was signed by Fred J. Gauntlett, representing the Greek government, which does not figure directly in the transaction. The check was at once endorsed by Secretary Daniels and sent to the treasury.

### Fix Coal Rates.

Washington.—Definite relationship of rates on coal from Virginia and Kentucky mines to destinations north of the Ohio River was established in a decision by the interstate commerce commission, the culmination of an inquiry into proposed increases by the report. The roads were required to cancel rates which exceed. From the mines in the St. Charles, Va., group to northern destinations the rates must not exceed those from the Middleboro-Jellico group by more than 10 cents a ton.

### Rebels Win Battle.

Saltillo, Mexico.—General Obregon, Constitutional commander of the Division of the Northwest, reported to General Carranza that he had decisively defeated an army of 6,000 Federalists sent out from Guadalajara to oppose Obregon's advance on that city. Ten of the 30 Federal troops containing large quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies and a number of prisoners were captured. Obregon reported the Federalists according to the dispatch. General Obregon reported Federalists fleeing.

### Mining Strike Settled.

Charleston, W. Va.—Differences between operators and miners of the Kanawha district were settled at a conference of operators and miners here. Neither side would give information concerning the settlement. The present difficulty began June 1 when 10,000 miners walked out. Through the efforts of a mediation board appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson an agreement on some of the points was reached and it is supposed the settlement resulted when the interested parties agreed.

# LUIS CABRERA



Senor Luis Cabrera, one of the Carranza junta in Washington, is considered one of the brainiest men connected with the constitutional cause. He was made a member of Carranza's provisional cabinet.

# PRESIDENT TALKS OF INDEPENDENCE

AMERICANS SHOULD MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS IN WAY TO HONOR FOUNDERS.

## CRITICIZES THE KNOCKERS

Facts, or Alleged Facts, Being Given Out Do Not Always Tally, Says President Wilson.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Advocating the modernizing of the Declaration of Independence by applying its principles to the business the politics and the foreign policies of America, President Wilson thrilled a huge crowd assembled in Independence Square within a few feet of where the original declaration was signed.

The president touched on Mexico, the Panama tolls repeal controversy, his anti-trust program, business conditions and his ideas of modern patriotism. Pounding his fist on the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, he declared Americans today must manage their affairs in a way to do honor to the founders of the nation. There are men in Washington today, he declared, whose patriotism is not showy but who accomplish great patriotic things. They are staying in Washington, doing their duty, keeping a quorum in each house of Congress to do business. "And I am mighty glad to stay there and stick by them," he added.

Touching on business conditions of the country, President Wilson said a great many allegations of facts were being made, but that a great many of these facts do not tally with each other.

"Are these men trying to serve their country or something smaller than their country?" the president asked. "If they love America and there is anything wrong it is their business to put their hands to the task and set it right."

Eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people, the president said in touching on Mexico, never have had a right to have a "look-in" on their government while the other 15 per cent were running it.

"Now, the American people have a heart that beats for them just as it beats for other millions," Mr. Wilson continued. "I hear a great deal about the property loss in Mexico, and I regret that with all my heart, but back of it all is a struggling people. Let us not forget that struggle in watching what is going on in front."

"I would be ashamed of the flag if we did anything outside this country which we would not do in it," the president declared.

Speaking of Panama tolls, the president said the treaty with England might be a mistake, but its meaning cannot be mistaken and he believed in keeping the nation's obligations. He believed in keeping the name of the United States unquestioned and unsullied.

Before the president got his speech well under way the crowd surged forward in such confusion that a panic was threatened. Two companies of marines and sailors stood before the speaker's stand and the president was forced to step several times.

### Want \$10,000 to Fight Plague.

Atlanta, Ga.—The State Board of Health, is was announced a few days ago, has asked the General Assembly, through Governor Slaton, for an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to fight possible entrance of bubonic plague into Georgia seaports. In requesting the appropriation the health officials announce they wish to make an investigation, following the recommendation of Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service now at New Orleans.

### Killed by Dynamite.

Dayton, Penn.—An explosion of dynamite here killed William Clever, aged 2, so seriously injured Fred Clever, age 6, and his sister, Grace, age 4, that physicians said they could not live. John Wargney lost his right hand. A friend had taken four sticks of dynamite to the Clever home to celebrate the Fourth and while he was preparing the charge, William picked up one of the caps and bit it. The explosion that followed instantly killed him and set off the dynamite.

# SUCCESS CROWNS WORK OF PEACE

CARRANZA AND VILLA BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED AMICABLE AGREEMENT.

## MUTINY AMONG FEDERALISTS

Officials See Possibility of Disaffection of Troops Blocking General Huerta's Future Exit.

Washington.—Reports from Torreon that the Villa-Carranza peace conference ended last night and that differences in the Constitutional ranks had been adjusted were encouraging to Washington officials and Constitutional agents here, who hope mediation of the Mexican imbroglio soon may be successfully concluded.

While no official dispatches had been received by General Carranza's agents relative to the settlement of the Constitutionalists interine affairs, a message from General Villa, addressed to his American agent, Felix Sommerfeld declared the Torreon conference was progressing satisfactorily and that the differences would be settled.

Later information direct from the conference asserting that terms of settlement had been reached was credited here generally. It was believed a decision by the Constitutionalists generals as to the invitation for their representatives to meet with Huerta's delegates to discuss Mexico's internal affairs soon would follow.

Rafael Zubaran, Luis Cabrera, Fernando Iglesias Calderon and Leopoldo Hurtado Espinosa, Constitutional agents conferred with Charles A. Douglas, legal representative of General Carranza in Washington, after Douglas had talked with Secretary Bryan regarding future mediation plans. None would discuss details of this conference, but Mr. Douglas made this statement:

"I have every reason to believe after troubles between Villa and Carranza are settled, delegates from the Constitutionalists will be named to meet with Huerta delegates to discuss the formation of a provisional government in Mexico."

### Mutiny among Mexican Federalists

soldiers near American outposts at Vera Cruz was a subject of interest in American official quarters. Several messages from General Funston reported that fighting between the Federalists and mutineers was in progress. The Mexican Federal commander previously had warned General Funston that the mutineers had threatened to attack the American lines.

### ROOSEVELT TO EMERGE.

Out of Enforced Rest, He Enters Political Arena.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt emerged from the seclusion of Sagamore Hill, where he has been shut up for a week by his doctors' orders and again took up active political work. Early in the day he went to New York, for a meeting with state leaders.

The discussion of a nominee for governor will be brought up again in the hope of deciding whether Colonel Roosevelt will run. Colonel Roosevelt is expected to tell his associates the result of his recent talk on the political situation with Mayor Mitchell of New York and to give his views on the feasibility of a coalition with the independent Democrats in the state campaign.

### Named as Special Delegate.